

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1796.

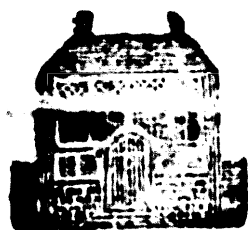
[N^o 1781.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

JAMAICA SPIRITS.

FOR Sale, by SAMUEL VERNON, jun. JAMAICA SPIRITS, of a superior Quality, by the Tuncheon.
Newport, May 30, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,



A Large commodious HOUSE, in one of the most beautiful situations in the island, and in a very healthy neighbourhood, and is fit for a genteel Family. A large Garden, Store, Stabling, and many desirable Privileges and Conveniences appertain thereto.

A fine old HOUSE to be Let, for the Summer Season—furnished or unfurnished—Apply to the Printer.
Newport, May 30, 1796.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,
At his Store on Mr. NEWMAN'S Wharf, and at his Shop at the Point near the Ferry Wharf.

Jamaica Spirits, by the Hoghead

or Barrel,
West-India and New England RUM by the Hoghead or Barrel,
GIN, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Cask,
MOLASSES, by the Hoghead or Barrel,
BOHEA TEA, of an excellent Quality, just imported from India, in the Ship John Jay, by the Chest, Half Dozen, Quarter Dozen, or Dozen Pounds,
BROWN SUGAR, by the Hoghead or Barrel,
FLOUR, SHIP and CABIN BREAD, by the Barrel, or larger Quantity.

HE has also to sell, on COMMISSION,

PITCH and TAR, by the Barrel,
A BRIG, now on the stocks, of about 100 Tons, and is to be brought to the United States.
An excellent Lot of Butter of the Maine butter, known by the Name of Emery's Corner, with a good Well of Water thereon, and be sold Cheap, on the Cash.
Also a SLOOP, now on a Voyage to New-York, about 40 Tons Burthen. She is new and ready fitted for a Packet. Also family DWELLING HOUSES, situated in different Parts of the Town.
N. B. He gives the highest Price for GOLD and SILVER.
Newport, May 30, 1796.

WHEREAS at a Town Council, held at the Town of Middletown, on the 16th Day of May last, was presented to said Council, That JOHN STODOL, late of said Middletown, Yeoman, was deceased, and that HANNAH SLOCUM, his Widow, was incapable of taking of said Council, or to take Care of any Interest that might be left her; and the said Council did then appoint the underscriber her Guardian. Therefore all Persons are hereby forbid trading, or transacting any business, with the said Hannah.

THOMAS COGGESHALL.
Middletown, May 18, 1796.

Whereas, on the 21st of December last, at a Town Council of the Town of Middletown, the Subscriber was appointed Guardian of the Person and Estates of JOHN SLOCUM and HANNAH SLOCUM, and received Letters of Guardianship accordingly; and whereas said Letters of Guardianship have never been legally repealed, or superseded: All Persons are hereby forbid transacting business with any other, or acting as Guardian to either of said Persons, or their Estates, as they will answer therefor at their Peril.

JOHN SLOCUM.
Middletown, May 21, 1796.

COGGESHALL & BURDICK,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor, and Col. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames Street.

HAVE for Sale, a complete Assortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Also, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slippers and Sandals.

Like wise, a great Variety of small Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above said Shop, on the shortest Notice.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, April 11, 1796.

To be Sold, by

BENJAMIN HILL,

On Cape GALEB GARDNER'S Wharf.

ABOUT 3000 Wt. of excellent SHIP-BREAD, cheap for Cash.

FOR SALE, BY

Christo^r Champlin,
PETERSBURG clean HEMP,
Russia BAR IRON,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
White Russia HFLTING,
Hard SOAP, by the Box.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

VERY excellent French BRANDY, by the Pipe, or Quarter-Cask—Malaga, and St. Lucar WINES, by the Cask—RAISINS—CURRANTS—CHOCOLATE (Wells's, N^o 2, warranted)—PEPPER and PIMENTO by the Bag—A few Barrels COFFEE, of a very good Quality—West-India RUM by the Hoghead—and CASSIA by the lb.

Thomas Green and Son,

At the Sign of the B U C K, near the RED-MARKET,

HAVE JUST IMPORTED
A Neat and General ASSORTMENT of
Spring and Summer

G O O D S,

Which will be Sold, on the most reasonable Terms, by WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

N. B. Good Brown, Striped, and White TOW-CLOTH, and FLAX SPIN, at a previous Price, will be taken in Payment to C. M.

FOR SALE,

100 Barrels of prime PORK,
and a Quantity of the best Bacon, to be Sold—Apply to

SIMEON MARTIN.

SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store, on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf,

A NEW Supply of French Brandy, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Half Barrel,
Pepper, by the Bag,

Port and Lisbon Wine by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask—Sherry Ditto,

A Quantity of Plates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholesale and Retail—blue, cream coloured, &c.

Tumblers, Wine-Glasses, and Decanters, by Wholesale and Retail,

Best of Sweet Oil, by the Cask,

Hylon Tea, by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or single Pound,

Chocolate, by the Box—N^o 1 and 2, warranted,

A few Barrels of Pitch,
Candle Soap, by the Box.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction,

MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joseph Mumford,

Near the RED MARKET.

AS cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union.—From the City of New York, Roasting MEAT—or COOKERY, of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Labour required in Cooking, in the common Way, are sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

All the Tin Ware of all sorts, by Wholesale and Retail.—Iron Wire of all sorts, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet Iron, Drilling Pipes, Sheet Lead, Scales, and Pipes, and other Goods, by the Barrel, Cask, or by the Piece, by the Piece.

He gives Cash for Copper and Lead, and other Metals, and the Country will be benefited thereby, and the metal on Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, May 17.

PETITIONS in favor of the British treaty were presented by Messrs. Gilbert and Ames.

A bill from the Senate was read, providing Passports for the ships and vessels of the United States.

Mr. W. Smith also reported a bill empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to lease the salt springs of the United States, northwest of the river Ohio.

The above bill was twice read, and ordered to be referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

On the report of a select committee thereon, for providing relief to debtors. After some debate and a few amendments, the bill, as proposed to be amended by a select committee, was agreed to in committee of the whole, taken up in the house, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

It appears that the former law on this subject was about to expire, and that the bill from the Senate, was nearly a copy of the old law. This bill, as now improved, renders that debtors in each State, when persecuted by the United States, shall be dealt with exactly in the same ways as if they were persecuted under the laws of their respective individual States.

A message was received from the President, informing that he had approved and signed an act, for erecting a light-house on Cape Cod. Adjourned.

Wednesday, May 18.

A Relative providing for the military establishment of 1796, was laid on the table, for consideration on Friday.

The aggregate estimate is 1,665,433 Dollars.

The bill regulating Weights and Measures, was read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed.

Thursday, May 19.

The bill providing Passports for vessels, having come down from the Senate, and containing a clause originating revenue, which, though unintentionally introduced in the Senate, was considered as an encroachment on the powers of the House, the bill was of course, unanimously rejected.

The Committee of Commerce was instructed to report a similar bill.

A bill for relief of imprisoned debtors, was read a third time, and passed.

The Foreign intercourse bill, was also read a third time, and passed. Mr. Giles said, he hoped the time was not far distant, when they should have less to do with foreign nations, than they had at present—of course he wished to confine its continuance to one year; which was agreed to. The appropriation is 324,539 Dollars, 6 Cents.

The Weights and Measures bill passed.

The bill enabling the President, to cause to be examined, or surveyed, the Post Road, from Portland to Savannah, and to report the expense that would attend the transmission of the mails therein, was read twice, and ordered for a third reading to-morrow. The appropriation is 500 dollars.

A Supplementary bill to the Smut and refined Sugar act, was taken up; and after some debate, was left, 41 to 32.

A resolve was then laid on the table, for repealing the law laying duties on Smut and refined sugar.

From the DUBLIN EVENING POST, March 2.

MR. BURKE'S PAMPHLET.

THIS extraordinary Pamphlet of this great and singular man comes forth this day. Would it be believed that after provoking all Europe to enter into a crusade, for the preservation of royal and ecclesiastical dignities, he now puts forth a letter, the whole tendency and effect of which is to demonstrate the evils which monarchy brings upon an industrious people. In all the catalogue of publications, from Thomas Paine's Rights of Man, down to this very day, there has not been such a train of gunpowder laid under the Antiquocracy of England, as the Letter of Edmund Burke to a Noble Lord.

It is the chief d'œuvre of Democracy. Its whole purport is to make a most indelicate exposure of the grants of the Crown to an Antiquocracy without merit, or rather, with the positive detriment of having placed the Crown in royal shackles upon the people, and their ever-grown nobles, he says, now oppress the morality of humble men.

He has chosen the Duke of Bedford, for his instance of dissipation, but his argument applies to every Lord of the manly, who is affected, by extravagance, by intemperance, or by other Kings in the pander of their followers, have been rewarded by a share of the spoil. His violence against the noble Duke, merely as one of the band of noble retainers, makes him forget the manners of a peer.

"The Duke of Bedford (he says) is the Leviathan among all the CREATURES of the Crown. He consumes about the sum of 100,000 l. per annum, and he is the only one of his kind who is not a peer."

"He plays and frolics in the face of the royal law, and he is the only one of his kind who is not a peer."

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Also, one Half of a large HOUSE to be Let, for the Summer Season—furnished or unfurnished.—Apply to the Printer.
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At his Store on Mr. NEWMAN'S Wharf, and at his Shop at the Point near the Ferry Wharf.

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West-India and New England RUM by the Hoghead or Barrel,
GIN, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Case,
MOLASSES, by the Hoghead or Barrel,
BOHEA TEA, of an excellent Quality, just imported from India, in the Ship John Jay, by the Chest, Half Ditto, Quarter Ditto, or Dozen Pounds,
Brown SUGAR, by the Hoghead or Barrel,
FLOUR, SHIP and CABIN BREAD, by the Barrel, or larger Quantity.

HE has also to sell, on COMMISSION,
PITCH and TAR, by the Barrel,
A BRIG, now on the Stocks, of about 100 Tons Burthen, and may be launched at the shortest Notice.
An excellent Lot of Land on the Main Street, known by the Name of Emery's Corner, with a good Well of Water thereon, will be sold Cheap for the Cash.
Also a SLOOP, now on a Voyage to New-York, about 40 Tons Burthen. She is new and completely fitted for a Packet. Also sundry DWELLING HOUSES, situated in different Parts of the Town.
N. B. He gives the highest Price for old GOLD and SILVER.
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Likewise, a great Variety of small Shoes and Sandals. All Kinds of Shoes, made at the abovesaid Shop, on the shortest Notice.

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ABOUT 3000 Wt. of excellent SHIP-BREAD, cheap for Cash.

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PETERSBURG clean HEMP,
Russia BAR IRON,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
White Russia SHEETING,
Hard SOAP, by Box.

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Port and Lisbon Wine by the Pipe or Quarter-Case. Sherry Ditto,
A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholesale and Retail—blue, cream colour'd, &c.

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Best of Sweet Oil, by the Case,
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Also Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet-Iron Dripping Pans—Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins. Likewise, Sheet-Iron by the Pound.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

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A bill from the Senate was read, providing Passports for the ships and vessels of the United States.

Mr. W. Smith also reported a bill empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to lease the salt springs of the United States, northwest of the river Ohio.

The above bill was twice read, and ordered to be referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Nicholas, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Bourne in the chair, on the report of a select committee thereon for providing relief to debtors. After some debate and a few amendments, the bill, as proposed to be amended by a select committee, was agreed to in committee of the whole, taken up in the house, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. It appears that the former law on this subject was about to expire, and that the bill from the Senate, was nearly a copy of the old law. This bill, as now improved, enacts that debtors in each state, when prosecuted by the United States, shall be dealt with exactly in the same way, as if they were prosecuted under the laws of their respective individual states.

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From the DUBLIN EVENING POST, March 1.

MR. BURKE'S PAMPHLET.

THIS extraordinary Pamphlet of this great and singular man comes forth this day. Would it be believed that after provoking all Europe to enter into a crusade, for the preservation of royalty and titles, and dignities, he now puts forth a letter, the whole tendency and effect of which is to demonstrate the evils which monarchy brings upon an industrious people. In all the catalogue of publications, from Thomas Paine's Rights of Man, down to this very day, there has not been such a train of gunpowder laid under the Aristocracy of England, as the Letter of Edmund Burke to a Noble Lord. It is the chief d'œuvre of Democracy. Its whole purport is to make a most indiscreet exposure of the grants of the Crown to an Aristocracy without merit; or rather, with the positive demerit of having assisted the Crown in royal attacks upon the people; and these overgrown nobles, he says, now oppress the industry of humble men.

He has chosen the Duke of Bedford for his instance of illustration, but his argument applies to every Lord of them all, whose ancestors, by favouritism, by intrigue, or by abetting Kings in the plunder of their fellow-citizens, have been rewarded by a share of the spoil. His virulence against the noble Duke, merely as one of the band of noble retainers, makes him forget the manners of a gentleman. "The Duke of Bedford (he says) is 'the Leviathan among all the CREATURES of the Crown. He tumbles about his unwieldy bulk; he plays and frolics in the sun-shine of royal bounty.—'High as he is, and whilst 'he lies floating many a 'rood'—he is still a creature. His ribs, his fins, his 'whalebone, his blubber, the very spiracles through which he spouts a torrent of brine against his origin, and covers me all over with the spray; every thing of him, and about him, is from the thron.—Is it for him to question the dispensation of the royal 'favour.'"

Nor is the pamphlet merely an ill concealed attack upon the oppression of the people which flows from the lavish grants of Sovereigns to their courtiers, but he lays violent hands upon hereditary honor, and strips it of all title to respect.

"It would not be gross adulation, he says, but an

...the merit of his civil iron, to say, that he obtained. My merits, own to keep alive, are original and personal; his are his. It is his ancestor, the original pensioner, that has laid up this inexhaustible fund of merit, which makes his Grace so very delicate and exceptions about the merit of all other grantees of the Crown.—Why will his Grace, by attacking me, force me reluctantly to compare my little merit with that which obtained from the Crown those prodigies of profuse donation by which he tramples on the mediocrity of humble and laborious individuals?

What did citizen Thelwell, citizen Lee, or any of the most outrageous demagogues, whom our ministers have professed with so much bitterness, ever assert, that can be compared with the violence of this provocation to the multitude? He not merely exposes those inordinate grants of the Crown as the source of popular misery; but reviles all derivative merit, and holds hereditary pretensions up to scorn. It is in vain that he talks of reverence for Kings and orders, and property, when he thus brings all the artillery of his wit and railery to bear against them.

If there be any emissaries from France in this kingdom—if there be any fund for sedition—if it be true, as he says, that the "Revolution Harpies of France sprung from Night and Hell, or from that chaotic anarchy which generates equivocally "all monstrous, all prodigious things," cuckoo like, adulterously lay their eggs "and brood over, and hatch them in the nest of every neighbouring state," they cannot do better than employ the sheets of this pamphlet as an envelope to their eggs. If they are only indolent, and make those sheets "flutter over our heads, and soule down upon our tables, they will leave nothing unrent, unfiled, unraged, or unpolluted with the fume of filthy effluvia!"

European Intelligence.

MILAN, March 14.

WE learnt yesterday by private letters the distressing news that the discontents and troubles in Sardinia are extreme. All the islands are in insurrection; the Viceroy has been arrested, and the inhabitants wish to put themselves under the protection of France.

WARSAW, [late Capital of Poland] March 9.

A rupture between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, grows daily more inevitable.

LISBON, March 8.

The Polypheme, in passing from Brazil to Asia, has been taken, after an action of five hours, by the French frigate Convention, of 44 guns. She had on board 20,000 Louis d'or value in corals, and about 90,000 Louis d'or in Portuguese gold and Spanish silver. After taking out the property, and spiking her cannon, the French put on board a number of English prisoners, and left her.

PARIS, April 1.

The pain which Pichegru felt, from the expulsion of such a great number of officers from his army, and their having been replaced by others whose courage, however great it might be, could not supply the want of capacity, is found justified by the operation which has just taken place in the Army under Jourdan, where there were reformed eleven hundred and seventy Officers who could neither read nor write.

It report may be credited, Merlin of Douay is to go as Ambassador to Vienna, and is to be succeeded, as Minister of Police, by Matthieu, member of the Council of Five Hundred.

April 3.

On the 1st inst. at the close of the levee of the Executive Directory, the Marquis del Campo, Ambassador of Spain, was introduced with much ceremony and solemnity, in the presence of a great concourse of citizens. The Directory were in their robes, and surrounded by their guards. All the Diplomatic corps were present; as were a great number of ladies, and foreign officers. He was introduced by the Minister of Foreign affairs; and, after delivering his credentials, said as follows:

"The Peace, so happily concluded between the King of Spain and the French Republic, is an event of the highest importance to the two nations. His Catholic Majesty, animated by the most sincere desire to preserve, and consulting always the happiness of his people, desires to remove every thing on his part, that shall tend to disturb it. In naming me, as his Ambassador near the Republic, he ordered me to repair immediately to the place of my new destination, as a testimony of the good faith by which he is inspired. Under these circumstances, and honoured by the confidence of my Sovereign, I shall use my utmost zeal to obey his orders.—Thrice happy, if in fulfilling his intentions, I should merit the good will of the government I have the honor to address."

THE PRESIDENT of the Directory, immediately, and with dignity, replied as follows:—

Monsieur, the Ambassador of the King of Spain.

The Executive Directory receive, with a lively interest the new pledge of union, which you present to the Republic, in the name of your government. Nothing can be more agreeable to the Directory, than to draw more and more closely the ties of friendship between the two nations, whose esteem and interest so powerfully resemble each other.

As to your personal sentiments, Monsieur Ambassador, the Executive Directory have attended to them with pleasure, and assure you that you may count on their good will.

April 5.

The Executive Directory has named Citizen Pichegru, ex-devant Commander in Chief of the army of the Rhine, Ambassador of the French Republic, in Sweden.

Letter from the Executive Directory, to Gen. PICHEGRU.

When the Executive Directory, Citizen General, determined to listen to your reiterated request for a successor in the command of the army of the Rhine, they only acceded to your wishes in the hope of again employing you in the service of the Republic, in a manner equally honorable to you and it.

It has thought, that after having contributed so powerfully to establish the liberty of France, with arms in your hands, you would, in another character, participate in its confirmation, in a manner no less efficacious. It is,

therefore, that zealous of giving you a proof of its confidence and esteem, the Directory has named you Ambassador of the French Republic in Sweden.

The Executive Directory is assured, that when treating of the great interests of the state, you will add to the zeal of your warlike exploits, in the important success of your political negotiations; and that in them you will crown your glory, and acquire a new title to the gratitude of the nation.

LETOURNEUR, President.

LACARDE, Secretary General.

[Gen. PICHEGRU has accepted. His resignation of the army command, and acceptance of that of an Ambassador, surprises many:—But at Sweden, it is likely, will become one of the Mediators of a General Peace, his appointment may be preparatory to the event.]

Gen. Bournonville, is appointed to the command of the army of the North. On the 12th he reviewed the garrison of Brussels.

LONDON, April 4.

It is now whispered, that the last despatches from India, relate chiefly to the situation of the Company's military establishment. The treatment of one of the corps of Seapoys, pre-eminently distinguished for courage, discipline, and obedience, has estranged the affections of the people of that description, and loosened the bands by which we hold our eastern possessions. The Seapoys have a religious prejudice, which deters them from dressing food on the water, and had always prevented them from embarking on ship board, till L. Cornwallis succeeded so far as to prevail on them to make such voyages as could be accomplished on victuals previously dressed on shore; and some instances occurred, even in these, wherein they were so long kept at sea, that they almost perished, determined rather to die, than violate what they believe the Laws of God. In the eagerness to seize the Colonies of our ally the Dutch, the most chosen battalion of Seapoys were ordered to embark for Malacca or Batavia—a very long voyage. They refused. British troops were drawn up to compel them, but they were immovable. They were fired upon, and all of them either killed or driven into the woods, excepting about forty who were made prisoners and executed! by this harsh proceeding, the hearts of all the Seapoys, on whom we wholly depend for the security of our Territories, have been lost. The British officers, too, are greatly discontented, at the conduct of the Government at Calcutta; and, while the Proprietors of India Stock, are amused with the intrigues of the Dundas Faction against the old Owners, and the bickerings of parties in Leadenhall street, the props and bulwark of their power in the East are broken down and destroyed, by the misconduct of a man, who though an able and Honourable Guardian of their Revenues, and sufficiently obedient to the Board of Control, is totally inadequate to the Government of a vast Empire.

One of the last Paris papers, contains an extract of a letter from Rome, giving an account of a false alarm of fire, lately raised in the Theatre there, by thieves, who when the people were crowding out of the house, robbed them of their hats, cloaks, watches, money, &c. to an immense amount.—This reminds us of Mr. Pitt, in 1792, who persuading the public that the nation was in a flame, threw the people in such a panic, that they have quietly allowed him to take their money ever since.

On Saturday Monsieur Charetier landed at Dover from Calais, accompanied by his Secretary. He came in a French hie-boat, which had no other passengers on board; and from that, and some other circumstances, there is reason to suppose, he is come in a public capacity.

Official information has just been received by Mr. Vander Horst, the American Consul at Bristol, that the present posture of affairs, between the United States of America and the Dey and Regency of Algiers, renders it very hazardous for the vessels of that country to venture into those seas which are frequented by the Algerine cruizers; and that this danger will continue, until it shall be duly notified by the government of the United States, that peace is fully established by the two countries.

A letter from Copenhagen, March 8, says, "Citizen Grouvelle, minister from the French Republic, went, on the 4th inst. in a magnificent carriage, to the Royal Palace at Amalienburgh; where in his acknowledged quality of French Minister, he was honoured with the first audience from his Majesty and the Royal family. Count Bernstorff, our minister of state has thought necessary, before this decisive step, to address the following official note to the Danish ministers, who reside with the different powers of Europe:—"That the system of his Danish Majesty, being perfectly free from all passions and prejudices, founding itself in all cases upon the principles which are offered by prudence and truth, he regulates his conduct according to the modifications, which become as just as they are indispensable, but the alterations occasioned by circumstances; that as long as there existed in France, no other than a revolutionary government, his Majesty thought himself obliged to refuse to admit a minister from that government; but at present, since the French constitution is organized, and become regular, the said obligation is vanished, and therefore in a short time, M. Grouvelle will be publicly acknowledged; declaring besides, that this step means nothing more than a natural result of circumstances, and an additional proof of his Majesty's perfect and impartial neutrality."

The unfortunate capture of part of our Mediterranean fleet has been a source of great contention; and our merchants are not the only persons likely to become losers by it.

A letter from Genoa, dated the 6th ult. says, that the people in the Island of Sardinia have succeeded so far in their insurrection that they have almost actually secured every strong post, have declared themselves in a state of Revolution, and have sent deputies to Paris, to declare their attachment to the French people, and to solicit their protection and assistance, in framing a Constitution on the principles of freedom.

The causes of the present distress, as assigned by the gentlemen of the Committee, appointed to hold a conference with the Minister, on the subject of the alarming scarcity of money, are stated to be four in number:

1. The advances made by the Bank to Government, amounting in all to more than fourteen millions.
2. The drain of specie out of the kingdom, in consequence of the exchange being against us, to every corner of the world.
3. The monopolies of almost every article of the first necessity, and particularly of grain.

4. The speculation in the funds, to an unexampled amount, which drew within its vortex all the floating money.

The first was within the knowledge of Government. The Bank had advanced to the State near twelve millions, according to the accounts laid upon the table of the House of Commons; and in their private dealings, as a banking company, they had purchased, and taken out of the market, about two millions of Navy bills. This sum was so much larger than, in usual circumstances, was ever employed in this way, that it occasioned a proportionate limitation of discounts, and they had not the same power of ready money to bestow on trade.

The second was an evil which demanded all their vigilance, as the guardians of public property. Two months ago they saw that the Exchange was at 50 to Hamburg, and they found by the nature of the paper sent into them for discount, that men were taking advantage of the circumstance, and that bullion to a great and alarming amount was daily going out of the kingdom; which, added to the drain of our armies on the Continent, and in the Mediterranean, the subsidies to Foreign Powers, and the increased balance to the northern nations from the demands of the war, made the sum actually expected in three years amount to sixteen millions sterling.

The third cause of scarcity had been too severely felt by all descriptions of men. No sooner had the report of Parliament spread the alarm of a short crop, than schemes of monopoly had begun. Grain disappeared, and wheat rose to 120s. per quarter. The whole of this was to be carried on by Bank paper.

But more than all the rest, perhaps, the fourth cause was the most seriously alarming, since the speculation in the funds was carried to an extent unprecedented, that to enable them to make their bargains, twenty, thirty, nay forty per cent. was given for money, and of course the merchant, the tradesman, and the manufacturer, who could only afford to give 5 per cent. for accommodation, could not be supplied, and every guinea taken from the Bank, was whelmed into this abyss. What made this the more alarming was, that every man of character and distinction in the country disowned the speculation. It was said to be done by foreigners, and yet every foreign house of eminence formally disclaimed it: and though avowedly the sink of all our ready money, it eluded the scrutinizing eye of alarm.

Such were the causes which it was acknowledged had influenced the Bank for the last two months to limit their discounts.

To the Bank of England, to its energy and wisdom, to its intrepidity and steadiness in pursuing the good, old, and wholesome system of English caution, Great Britain is indebted perhaps, for her salvation.

The Committee was not insensible of these truths, but though the remedy was necessary it was also severe; and the question was, whether any project could be devised to give a temporary assistance both to government and to trade? and for this purpose the conference between Mr. Pitt and the other gentlemen was held on Tuesday last.

After learning the Minister's sentiments, it is intended to call a general meeting of the merchants of London, to know their opinion, and whether it is likely to answer that general good effect, which is the object of the proposed plan.

We understand that the paper to be issued, is to be at six months date, but redeemable at sight (the same as Bank notes) if the holder prefers it. The solidity of this paper is to be sanctioned by the signatures of a certain number of the most respectable merchants and others, who may be friendly to the plan; and to give the paper a greater degree of currency, it is to bear a premium of 11. 18s. per cent. The reason of the notes being drawn at six months date, is in order not to interfere with the Bank charter, which precludes any body of men from issuing notes payable within that period.

April 5.

Prince Frederick of Orange, arrived on the 27th ult. at Cuxhaven from England, from whence he will proceed on his journey to Vienna.

The following letter was yesterday received from Falmouth, dated April 1:

"This morning arrived two more prizes taken by Sir Edward Pellew's squadron. We have now nine prizes in our harbour, and several more are carried into other ports. This afternoon a fresh prize was brought in from the same squadron. The prize master, an officer of the Revolutionaire, credibly informed me, that Sir Edward's squadron had fallen in with a fresh convoy in the Bay, 75 of which were taken; they are expected here very soon, and the Revolutionaire with them, as she was obliged to part with so many hands towards manning and conducting the said prizes, that she had orders to make the best of her way to England."

Letters by the Hamburg mail bring an account of a most important failure at Berlin. A great commercial house has stopped payment for seven millions of rix-dollars, above 1,400,000l. sterling. The consequences of this are expected to be felt in a most alarming way at Hamburg.

Extract of a letter from Cadix, March 4.

"This place is in a state of commotion and phrenzy, with the presence of the royal family, who arrived two days ago from Seville. The balconies are hung with curtains; obelisks, statues, and triumphal arches, are erected; bands of music play in the squares; bull feasts are exhibited in the day, and illuminations at night.—The people parade in their best clothes; the monks decorate their convents with variegated lamps, and forsake their cells to join in the Carnival. The men of war in the Bay, Richery's and all, fire royal salutes, and make a fine show with their flags displayed. The Royal party went on board the Santissima Trinidad of 132 guns, the four decker, from whence they viewed a very pretty sham sea-fight in the bay."

April 7.

Sir Robert Laurie's regiment of dragoons, destined for the Cape of Good-Hope, have embarked at Portsmouth.

General Francis Dundas goes out to take the command at the Cape. General Doyle accompanies him as second in command, and General Craig proceeds to Bombay with the troops.

About 2000 troops, part of those who returned in the fleet under Rear-Admiral Christian, are under orders for embarkation at Portsmouth, to proceed to the West Indies.

Gen. Bournonville, is appointed to the command of the army of the North. On the 22th ult. he reviewed the garrison of Brussels.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) April 28.

The Honorable House of Assembly have unanimously voted a sword, value seven hundred guineas, to his Lordship the Earl of Balcarres, for the services rendered by him to this island, during the late rebellion: They have also voted a similar present, value five hundred guineas, to Major-General Walpole, for his zeal and activity during the same war.

CHARLESTON, May 13.

A British frigate called the Topez, arrived at Bermuda from England, about 8 days before Capt. Parenchief left it; she brought out a number of officers to replace a like number which have been suspended by Governor Crawford.

A vessel, arrived from Martinico, four days before Capt. P. left Bermuda; it was reported that she brought accounts that the English fleet did not intend to attack Guadaloupe this season, but they would go against St. Lucia and Demarara. Ten thousand troops were said to be collected at Barbados.

May 20.

The following particulars, are furnished by Capt. Phillips, of the brig Aurora, who arrived the day before yesterday from Surinam.

On the 2d inst. being then in lat. 21, long 68, fell in with a fleet of 23 sail of armed ships; shortly after was spoke to by the commodore, who sent his boat aboard the Aurora. It proved to be a fleet from France, with troops on board, bound to Cape Francois. The officer who came on board, informed, that they had captured in the European sea 22 sail of transports, with troops and stores on board, from England bound for Jamaica; which they had sent for France.

Capt. Phillips says, that eight ships of the fleet appeared to him to be 74 and 64 gun ships, which had been cut down, and had one tier of guns; two others were frigates; the other was a large transport. They appeared very full of men. The officer said but a few minutes on board of the Aurora; he expected they would make their port in two or three days.

May 23.

Arrived here the Schooner Fortitude, Capt. Ross, in 20 days from Jamaica, who informs, that they had accounts at Kingston, before he left it, that the French sloop of war Buireux had taken five English transport ships; two of which had 250 men on board, and some of the remainder valuable cargoes.

LEXINGTON, April 26.

By a gentleman just from Nashville, we are informed that news had arrived at that place, that between the 10th and 20th of March, the Indians killed a family (who were going up the Mississippi) between the mouth of the Ohio and the Illinois, consisting of twelve persons.—The person who brought the news to Nashville, saw ten of the dead bodies—they are said to have come from the neighbourhood of Pittsburgh.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.

Capt. Jones, of the Fame, spoke a schooner from Tortola, who informed him they fell in with a French fleet of 12 sail of the line off Turk's Island.

The arrival of a French fleet at the Cape, a few days before the James left Port de Paix, is mentioned by the Captain of that ship.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in London, dated 5th April, 1796.

"We hear that Preliminary articles between the French and Austrians are concluded on. Yesterday our market sunk at least 10s. per quarter. The adventurers in grain and flour will be great losers, and the speculators in rice still more. American wheat, 66s. and 76s. per quarter. Indian corn, 40s. and 44s. per quarter.—Flour, 26/6 and 31 per cwt.—And the prices are daily nominal."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in Philadelphia.

London, April 21, 1796.

"Since my last the price of grain, &c. has fallen most rapidly, and there now seems a prospect of the country having a superabundance instead of want, as it is coming in from every part. Great losses have been already sustained, and immense ones will ensue. Indian corn and meal will sell at no rate, as those ideas of their supplying the deficiency of wheat are relinquished in a great degree. In France also, there is plenty at present; money seems very scarce in both countries; on the continent they are trying to get a new series of paper about. The minister can make loans with ease, but finds it difficult to get the payments punctually fulfilled. American stocks continue very low—Bank shares 208, six per cents 22, 3 per cents 77, deferred 60, in short prices seem affected by a general idea that a peace will soon take place; a great many rumors are about relative to pending negotiations, and it indeed appears to me as if the several powers are actually earnest in their desires to agree, but whether they can or no a short time must now develop. Pitt, in a few days, is to bring forward to Parliament the amount of what has been done, and this, perhaps, will decide whether peace is now to be looked for or no.

"April 8. The Hebe has been unexpectedly delayed till to day. Great alarm prevails among those who have produce here; the fall is so great and so rapid, that it will not sell at all. 'Tis said 3000 bbls. flour are coming over from Hamburg."

NEW-YORK, May 31.

Lord Dorchester is said to be on his return to England, from Canada; and is to be succeeded, in the temporary command, by Lt. Gov. Col. Simcoe.

We understand that Andrew Ellicott is appointed Commissioner and Surveyor on the Part of the United States, for ascertaining the boundary line pursuant to the third article of the Spanish treaty.

Also, that the Senate have concurred in the nomination of the President of the United States, of Matthew Clarkson, of Philadelphia, to be Commissioner on the part of the United States, under the article of the Spanish treaty relative to Spoliations.

June 21.

Capt. Hatheway, of the schooner Goliath, left the following American vessels at St. Thomas's when he sailed:—Ship Washington, Shearman, Newport—Brig Success, Wallace, Providence—Schooner Batty, Burr, Warren—Schooner Betty, Hunt, and Sloop Aurora, Jackson, Providence—Sloop Ranger, Munro, Bristol.

The Courier Francaise, printed at Philadelphia last Wednesday morning, has the following article:

"It appears that neither French nor Spanish forces are arrived at St. Domingo, as has been reported. The French Squadron is still at Cadix, Spain has not yet declared herself, and the departure of Santhonan is still delayed."

ALBANY, May 16.

Yesterday passed through this city Major Lewis, Aide-de-Camp to General Wayne, with despatches from the President of the United States, for Lord Dorchester, Governor-General of Canada.

BON MOT.—Mr. T. member of the house of representatives from Connecticut, having waited on the President, the Friday of the week preceding that in which the question of the British treaty was taken, the President asked him if the house would meet next day—No, answered, Mr. T. instantly, "when we are on Executive business we never meet on Saturdays."

BOSTON, June 4.

Letters from West Point mention, that the troops there are under marching orders, to take possession of the posts at Onwego and Niagara. They also mention, that a general complaint of the officers had been preferred to the War Office against Col. Rochefontaine. We know not on what grounds. The posts at Detroit, and vicinity, will be taken possession of, by part of General Wayne's army.

By the arrival of Capt. Poir, in 24 days from Port-Royal, Martinique, we learn, that the English are carrying on a very vigorous siege against St. Lucia. In the first attempt to land, it is said, they lost 500 men; and a 74 gun ship was sunk by a French battery. They at length, however, effected a landing, and took some interior forts: The French retreating to the almost impregnable fortifications, Mal Fortuna, where they would probably defend themselves till the last extremity. They fought desperately in every encounter; and vessels were continually arriving at Martinique, with wounded soldiers.

PROVIDENCE, June 4.

Monday arrived the Sloop Hopefull, Capt. Young in 23 Days from Barbados, last from St. Thomas's. Eight Days before he sailed from Barbados, a British Frigate arrived there. She had conveyed a Fleet of about 20 sail of Transports from Cork, but to the Northward and Eastward of Barbados fell in with 7 Ships of the Line, and 6 or 7 Frigates, supposed to be French or Spanish, when a Signal was made for the Transports to disperse. Some of these had reached Barbados after the Arrival of the Frigate, but it was supposed that many of them were captured.

On the 8th ult. Capt. Young spoke a British Frigate to Leeward of the Saints, the Captain of which informed him, that 2 Days before he had been at St. Lucia, which there was a severe Action on Shore, which lasted all Day; that he sailed late in the Evening, at which Time the Fire of Cannon and Musquetry had not ceased.

Advice was received at Barbados of several British Officers of Distinction having been killed at St. Lucia.

NEWPORT, June 7.

On Monday next the Hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State are to convene in this Town.

At the Request of a Number of the Inhabitants of this Town, an O.K.A.I.O.N, in Commemoration of the Declaration of American Independence, will be delivered, in the Baptist Meeting-House, on the fourth of July next, by ABRAHAM REDWOOD ELLERY, Esq.

On Thursday last was married at New-London, by the Rev. Mr. Seabury, JOHN HANBY, Esq; of this Town, to Miss FRANCES STEWART, of that Place.—In this Lady are united the various Qualifications necessary to render the Marriage State truly happy.

This Morning arrived a Packet from New-York, in which came Passengers, the Hon. WILLIAM BRADFORD, BENJAMIN BOURNE, and FRANCIS MALBONE Esq's. with several others. Congress having rose on Wednesday last.

Harrison Gray Ois, Esq; is appointed Attorney of the United States, for the District of Massachusetts, in the Room of Mr. Gore.

A Letter from Amsterdam, to a Merchant in Philadelphia, dated March 22, 1796, mentions, "That La FAYETTE is free, and already on his Passage to America."

Last Friday a young Man, named Anthony Ellsworth, received the Discipline of the Whip, at the Cart Tail, in this Town, for Theft.

Sunday last was found in this Harbour, near to a Wharf, the Body of Peter Harvey, a Frenchman, for some Years past an Inhabitant of this Town.—It is supposed that Insanity occasioned his untimely End.

MARRIED.—Mr. MICHAEL WISE to Miss MARTHA MURPHY, eldest Daughter of Mr. Edward Murphy.

—Mr. EPHRAIM IRISH to Miss SALLY PERRY, Daughter of Mr. Edward Perry.

A List of Prizes in the Newport Long-Wharf Hotel, and Public School Lottery, is preparing for the Press, and will be published as early as possible.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, June 6.

ENTERED,

Sloop Prosperity, Baldwin, Demarara
— Harriot, Robinson, Charleston
— Aurora, Brown, New-York
— Nancy, Reynolds, New-York

CLEARED,

Ship Union, Teer, Hamburg
Sloop Harriot, Munro, St. Thomas's
— Betty, Cobb, Richmond
— Sally, Chase, New-York
— Friendship Peterson, Datto

Rhode Island District, 31. May, 1796.

ALL Persons who have served as Jurors in the Federal Courts, for Rhode Island District, and have not received the Compensation allowed them by Law, for their Services, are requested to call on the Marshal, and they shall be paid the Sums due them.—Those who do not apply in Person, must recollect to endorse those Certificates, before they send them in for Payment.
W. P. ECK, Marshal
(Rhode Island District.

BANK of RHODE-ISLAND.

THE Stockholders are notified, That, in Pursuance of the Charter of Incorporation, the Fourth Installment, being Twenty-five Dollars per Share, is payable on Monday the 27th Instant, in Gold or Silver. And that, on Tuesday the 5th of July next, a Dividend will be declared, and paid, on each and every Share.

By Order of the President and Directors,
M. S. E. K. A. S, Cashier.

Transferring of Shares will cease from the 17th Instant until the 6th of next Month.

Newport, June 7, 1796.

James Taylor & Co.

At the old established MEDICINE STORE, opposite Mr. WILLIAM LANGLEY's, in Thames-street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A large and general Assortment of Fresh Drugs and Medicines.

Recipes and Orders executed—Family and Sea Medicine Chests put up with the utmost Caution, Fidelity, and Despatch.

They have now on Hand, a large Supply of the following Articles, which they will sell at Wholesale, on Terms advantageous to the Purchaser,

Gum, Myrrh,	Flowers of Sulphur,
— Camphor,	Cream of Tartar,
Magnesia,	Salt-Petre,
Best Flakey Manna,	Blue Vitriol,
Common Manna,	Castor Oil,
Gentian,	Spanish Saffron.

They have just received, via Boston, the following Spices, of the best Quality, viz.

Cassia,	Nutmeg,
True Cinnamon,	Mace, &c.
Cloves,	

Country Practitioners and Dealers are informed, that the said Company daily expect a large Quantity of Drugs, Medicines, Painter's Colours, and Dye Stuffs, from London—when they will sell at Wholesale, on liberal Terms and Credit.

Newport, June 6, 1796.

TO be Sold, by ROBERT STEVENS, if applied for in a few Days, a BRIG of 100 Tons Burthen, which has had a complete Repair, and is now fit for Sea.
Newport, June 7, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,

Russia DUCK,

Ravens' Ditto,

Russia SHEETING,

Old and New Sable IRON.

6 by 8 and 7 by 9 WINDOW

GLASS, per Box.

Giles Hosier

Has now for Sale, as usual,

Prime mild Stout,

By the Dozen, or Half Dozen—Twelve Shillings per Dozen.

By a smaller Quantity—Fifteen Pence, per Bottle.

WE the Subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Town Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Capt. THOMAS POTTER, late of said Newport, Mariner, deceased, represented Insolvent, do hereby call upon all Persons having any Demands against said Estate to bring in their Claims to either of us at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date, being the Time allowed for that Purpose.

EDMUND TOWNSEND, } Commis-
JOHN FAXON, } sioners.

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment to

ANN POTTER, Administratrix.

Newport, June 6, 1796.

WE the Subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Town Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of WILLIAM JAMES MOWATT, late of said Newport, deceased, represented Insolvent, do hereby call upon all Persons having any Demands against said Estate to bring in their Claims to either of us at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date, being the Time allowed for that Purpose.

EDMUND TOWNSEND, } Commis-
JOHN FAXON, } sioners.

Newport, June 6, 1796.

THE Hon. Town-Council, of Portsmouth, having appointed us the Subscribers, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JACK WORDEN (an Indian) late of said Town, deceased, represented insolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose, from the 12th Day of April, 1796—Notice is hereby given, that we will receive said Claims, at our respective Dwellings, in Portsmouth, any Time within the above-said Term.

JOHN SHEARMAN,
RICHARD SHEARMAN.

Those Persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make Payment, to LEMUEL BAILEY, of Tiverton, Adm. in Trust.

Newport, April 25 1796.

From a late London Paper.

MUM!

WHILST war-praising heroes of victory sing,
And bishops strange notions of politics thrum,
With favor I tune the poetical string,
To the prudent and soft monosyllable *Mum!*

In vain have philosophers strove to define
Of its great and momentous uses the sum!
Ye all who pay homage to *liberty's* shrine,
Submissive, must render a tribute to *Mum!*

If a Monarch's most faithful assistance you'd buy,
Imprimis, he gets your gold under his thumb;
When ask'd to come forth with the promis'd supply,
He takes the opinion of Counsellor *Mum!*

From virtue and truth should a statesman recede,
And the venal support of oppression become,
If the people, disgusted, complain at the deed,
Their clamours tedious, he'll silence with *Mum!*

Should war (*just and righteous!*) its miseries shower,
And goad with its weight the *low rabble* and *scum*,
Let them silently bow to the strong arm of power—
And cheerfully learn to subsist upon *Mum!*

In Britain's fair island does gloomy dismay,
The rational spirit of *freedom* benumb?
Do senate for lucre their country betray?
Does *argument* bias majorities?—*Mum!*

Now, let the alarm bell tremendous resound,
And bear the state engine, prerogative's drum;
Right reason and justice, with error confound,
And truths disagreeable stifle with *Mum!*

Truth, reason, and virtue to banish we're taught;
But tell us, must laughter, sweet passion, be dumb?
And (oh, what a wild, and chimerical thought!)
Must females, 'gainst nature, consent to be—*Mum!*

When fighting's the *civilis'd* rage of the day,
And *Hon'able* gentlemen pitter a crum,
Our treasures go merrily skipping away;
And what's the illustrious recompence?—*Mum!*

When *Gallia* (oft nation!) we promis'd a King,
'Twas nothing, it seems, but an infamous hum;
For now (what a sad, ay, and treacherous thing!)
On that point our statesmen are totally *Mum!*

But nations to *freedom* and *truth* are inclin'd,
The long oppress'd slave appears fallen and glum;
Beware, ye detestable foes of mankind,
Left reason, advancing, should bid you be *Mum!*

FOR SALE, BY

William & Thomas Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,
Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee House, and the Gene-
ral-Treasurer's Office,

Tallow-Candles and Soap,

Wholesale and Retail,
Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured with-
in the United States.

Cash, and the highest Price, constantly given for
ASHES.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Godfrey Wenwood,
Superfine and Common Flour,
by the Barrel, or smaller Quantity,
Milk and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen.
Also—MOLASSES, of the first Quality, by Retail.

ALL Persons who have Claims against
the Estate of SAMUEL WHITEHORNE, late of
Newport, Distiller, deceased, are hereby notified to pre-
sent the same; and all those who are indebted to said
Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment, to
RUTH WHITEHORNE, Administratrix.
Newport, May 3, 1796.

State of Rhode Island, &c. May 6th 1796.
PURSUANT to an Act of the General
Assembly, the Creditors of ELNATHAN BURDICK,
of Hopkinton, in the County of Washington, Yeoman, are
hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the
General Assembly to be holden at Newport, on the Second
Monday in June next, to show Cause, if any they may
have, why the Prayer of his Petition, for the Benefit of
the Act passed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of
Insolvent Debtors, ought not to be granted.
HENRY WARD, Sec'y.

THE Hon. Town Council, of Portsmouth, having
appointed us the Subscribers, Commissioners to ex-
amine and adjust the Claims of the Creditors to the
Estate of RESCOM SANFORD, sen. late of said Port-
smouth, deceased, represented insolvent: Six Months be-
ing allowed, from the Date hereof, for the Creditors to
exhibit their Claims; Notice is hereby given, that we
will attend on the Business at our respective Dwellings,
in Portsmouth and Middletown, within the above-said
Time.
ELISHA ALLEN,
JOHN SLOCUM.

Those Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to
make Payment to JOHN SANFORD, Administrator.
Portsmouth May 11 1796

TO BE SOLD,
The House and Lot of Land,
which belonged to the late TIMOTHY WATER.
HOUSE.—It is pleasantly situated near the Centre of
the Town; and is bounded Two Sides on a Street, and
fronts a pleasant Square.—For Particulars, apply to the
Printer.

JAMES M. HOSIER

HAVING been frequently advised, by diverse
Persons, to carry on the BREWING Business, for
the Supply of Family Beer,—Take this Method to
inform the Public in general, that having provided him-
self with the necessary Stock, is now ready to furnish
such as may want

Good Table Beer,

At Twelve Shillings per Barrel, and common Ship Beer
at Nine Shillings per Barrel, or by the Half Barrel at the
same Rate.

He will find the Cask, and deliver the Beer at the re-
spective Houses, or Vessels. Those that wish to be sup-
plied, are desired to send or leave Orders at his Father's,
GILES HOSIER.

Newport, May 23 1796.

Just Received, and for Sale, by

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN,

At his Store, in Thames-street, just below the RED
MARKET.

A FRESH and general Assortment of
SPRING and SUMMER GOODS.

Clover GRASS SEED, and HERD's Dittos, from 1 lb.
to 100 Weight.

SPERMACEI CANDLES, of the first Quality, by
the Box, or smaller Quantity.

He has also for Sale,
Good Turkey Island SALT, by the Bushel.
Newport May 23 1796



The YOUNG NIMROD,

A dark bay, of Size, Blood, and Figure,
Well Cover at the Stable of NICHOLAS EASTON, of
Middletown, at Five Dollars the Season, or Eight Dol-
lars for an insured Colt.

Good Pasturing, for Mares, at 3 s. per Week.
Newport, April 4, 1796.

WILL Cover, this Season, at the Sta-
ble of the Subscriber, the famous Animal, an
American JACK, Six Years old.—Thursdays and
Saturdays he will be at Mr. ASA SNOW's, in Newport,
the Rest of the Time he will be at Middletown.—Three
Dollars for a warranted Fild, or Twelve Dollars for the
Mule Colt at Five Months old, and no Expence for the
Service of said Jack.—Good Pasture for Mares, at a
reasonable Price, by

GEORGE IRISH.

Who has for Sale, about a Dozen likely Four Year
old MULES.
Newport, May 9, 1796.

The high bred and noted HORSE, PRESIDENT,

TO be let to Mares, the ensuing Season;
and will stand at the Subscriber's Stable, from the
First Day of May, till the Twentieth Day of Septem-
ber following,—at the moderate Price of Six Dollars the
Season, and Four Dollars the single Leap, after which
Three Dollars more to entitle them to the Season.

Good Pasturing for Mares, and good Attendance will
be given by me,
HENRY POTTER.
South-Kingstown, 30th April 1796.

P E D I G R E E.
PRESIDENT is a beautiful dark Bay, about 15
Hands high, Seven Years old: Was bred by the noted
tall-blooded Horse BASHAW, out of the famous full-
blooded imported Mare BLINK, which was as fine a
Mare as ever was imported into New-York. BASHAW
was out of a CUB Mare, got by WILDAIR, which
Horse was imported into America by OLIVER DELAN-
CY, Esq; of the State of New York, and re-exported to
England to cover; where he afterwards covered Mares
for Fifty Guineas the Season.—WILDAIR's Pedig-
ree is very lengthy, and may be seen in the English Cal-
endar.—PRESIDENT is a fleet Horse, and has run
several Times with great Success at New York, Jamaica
(Long-Island) and at Poughkeepsie. He will bear Ex-
amination, is a good Foal Getter, and his Colts are large,
handsome, and elegant Movers.

JOHN MEULH.

THE Town-Council of the Town of
Newport, having appointed the Subscribers Com-
missioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Cre-
ditors to the Estate of JOHN MALBONE, Esquire,
late of said Newport, deceased, represented Insolvent; and
Three Months longer, from this Date, being allowed for
that Purpose, we hereby give Notice to all Persons hav-
ing Demands against said Estate, to exhibit them to either
of us, within the above-said Time.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

All Persons indebted to said Estate aforesaid, are re-
quested to make immediate Payment, to
FRANCIS BRINLEY, Administrator.
Newport, May 2, 1796.

A Large ASSORTMENT of SPRING GOODS,

Just Opened, and now selling, at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

Green & Tillinghast,

Who take this Opportunity to thank their former Custom-
ers for past Favours, and to inform them, that they have
taken particular Care to purchase their GOODS, on
such Terms, as to afford them as low as ever.—Which
their Friends may be convinced of, by calling at their
Store.

Newport, May 23, 1796.

THE Partnership of CLARKE and
HAMMOND dissolved the First Instant.—All
Persons having Demands against, or that are indebted to,
said Partnership, are desired to call and settle the same as
soon as possible with the Subscriber, who continues Busi-
ness in the same Store, as when in Company with Mr.
Hammond, and will be happy, at any Time, to serve his
former Customers.

ETHAN CLARKE.

HE NOW HAS FOR SALE,

Jamaica Spirits, Rum, and Sugar, per
Hoghead or Barrel; Bohea Tea, per Chest; Nutmegs
and Pepper, per lb. Brandy, per Pipe; Malaga Wine;
Porter, per Cask; Fine and Superfine Flour; Writing
and Wrapping Paper; Loaf Sugar; Pork and Beef;
Brass Kettles; Window Glass; Bar Lead; Anchors,
of all Sizes; Caboules; Open, Close, and Kitchen
Stoves; Grindstones; Pitch and Tar.

Newport, May 23 1796.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made CO-
LOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-
LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE. POWDER and
SHOT, and about one Ton of LIGNUMVITÆ.
Likewise—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH
SEGARS.

American Manufactures.

DUCK and sewing TWINE,
warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured
in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

Christopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,
Where a generous Price is constantly given, for good
clean FLAX.

Fresh GOODS.

ROBERT LAWTON

Begs Leave to inform his Friends, and the Public at
large, that he has just received

A prime and elegant Assortment
of SPRING GOODS,

Which he will dispose of, at his usual low Rate, by
Wholesale and Retail, at his Shop in Thames-Street.

TO BE LET,

The Mansion-House belonging

to Mr. WILLIAM REDWOOD, situate on Easton's Point;
also the Wharf, Stores, &c. Possession to be given im-
mediately. For Terms apply to

V. WIGHTMAN.

Newport, May 23, 1796.

THE Hon. Town Council of South-

Kingstown, having appointed us the Subscribers,
Commissioners to receive, examine, and adjust, the Claims
of the Creditors to the Estate of PELEG PECKHAM, late
of said Town, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent;
and Six Months from the 11th Day of April, 1796, be-
ing allowed by the Creditors to exhibit their Claims,
otherwise they will be foreclosed.—Notice is hereby given,
that we will receive said Claims, at our respective Dwell-
ings, at any Time within the above-said Term.

FREEMAN PERRY,
JOHN CONGDON.

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to
make immediate Payment, to
WILLIAM PECKHAM, Executor.

To be SOLD,

THAT Part of the Estate late belonging to Peleg
Barker, Esq; deceased, and late in the Occupancy
of Peleg Barker; admeasuring in Front, on Ann-Street,
Forty five Feet, and extending from North to South
Ninety Feet and an Half (or as may be seen and admea-
sured) Possession of the Premises immediately given.—
Warranty Deeds thereof will be given by the subscribers,
agreeably to the Will of said Deceased.

PELEG BARKER, } Executors.
CHARLES BARKER, }

Newport, April 25, 1796.